

THE CRANSTON CO.'S CLOSING OUT SALE

OF HAMMOCKS

Now Is Your Opportunity To Buy
a Hammock

You have always wanted a good Hammock, but perhaps you have not cared to pay a large amount. No need to let the price stand in your way now.

\$4.50 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$3.50
\$3.75 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$3.00
\$3.00 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$2.40
\$2.00 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$1.60
\$1.50 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$1.20
\$1.35 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$1.00
\$1.15 HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price 85c
\$8.00 COUCH HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$6.50
\$12.75 COUCH HAMMOCKS.....	Sale price \$10.50
\$4.00 WOODEN HAMMOCK STANDS—	Sale price \$3.20
\$4.00 STEEL HAMMOCK STANDS..	Sale price \$3.20
\$4.00 CANOPIES at half price.....	\$2.00

These Hammock prices are well worth looking into, and you will find the Hammocks worth looking at.

THE CRANSTON CO.

MISS SPENCER SPEAKS

BEFORE NORWICH AUDIENCE.

Prominent War Relief Worker Tells of the Awful Conditions in Trenches and Hospitals.

On Friday afternoon a very large and interested audience gathered at the home of Mrs. Oliver L. Johnson to hear Miss Carita Spencer speak on the Food for France Fund.

Miss Spencer is the chairman of this war relief work, with headquarters in New York, and has been appointed general foreign delegate by Minister Justin Godard, under secretary of state and head of the French Service de Santé.

Miss Spencer has been on four fighting fronts in this war, England, France, Italy and Belgium, and has seen the actual conditions and awful needs in the trenches and hospitals and behind the lines as well.

As the name would indicate, the object of this particular form of war relief is the providing of a fund for the buying of food for France.

Miss Spencer spoke as follows:

Here in America we have been engaged in making and sending hospital supplies and in many forms of relief work for a long time, but the necessity for enlarging our scope of work grows every day. The time has passed when the American people can be appealed to on the basis of sentiment. It has come down to hard facts and we must begin to realize the necessity of mobilizing our forces for efficiency. Every day we have a choice as to the spending of our money. Shall we spend it on ourselves or shall we every

day see some saved for our allies?

We do not as yet realize that more and more of our work will tend towards the carrying on of the war. In England and France that is the only work being done today.

Only those who have been over to the other side can have the real war consciousness. We are so comfortable at home that we cannot grasp the awfulness of it and its tremendousness.

Although we have heard of food shortage in England and Germany, we have not heard so much about it in France. The situation has become acute only in the last six months. We do not realize the conditions in France.

All the men are at the front, so there are no wages or salaries coming in to the families. The districts from which Germany is now retreating are being taken over by the French. Germany is taking every woman and child that she can get and sending them to work in any capacity for them. Every tree and bit of vegetation, every house from hotel to cottage, every field, every bush, every garden, every plot of land, every acre of land, every square foot of land, every inch of land, every drop of water, every ounce of food, every bit of clothing, every scrap of material, every piece of furniture, every article of household goods, every thing that can be taken from the land, from the sea, from the air, from the earth, from the sky, from the sun, from the moon, from the stars, from the planets, from the galaxies, from the universe, from everything that exists, is being taken and sent to the front.

Here in America we have been engaged in making and sending hospital supplies and in many forms of relief work for a long time, but the necessity for enlarging our scope of work grows every day. The time has passed when the American people can be appealed to on the basis of sentiment. It has come down to hard facts and we must begin to realize the necessity of mobilizing our forces for efficiency. Every day we have a choice as to the spending of our money. Shall we spend it on ourselves or shall we every

day see some saved for our allies?

We do not as yet realize that more and more of our work will tend towards the carrying on of the war. In England and France that is the only work being done today.

Only those who have been over to the other side can have the real war consciousness. We are so comfortable at home that we cannot grasp the awfulness of it and its tremendousness.

Although we have heard of food shortage in England and Germany, we have not heard so much about it in France. The situation has become acute only in the last six months. We do not realize the conditions in France.

All the men are at the front, so there are no wages or salaries coming in to the families. The districts from which Germany is now retreating are being taken over by the French. Germany is taking every woman and child that she can get and sending them to work in any capacity for them. Every tree and bit of vegetation, every house from hotel to cottage, every field, every bush, every garden, every plot of land, every acre of land, every square foot of land, every inch of land, every drop of water, every ounce of food, every bit of clothing, every scrap of material, every piece of furniture, every article of household goods, every thing that can be taken from the land, from the sea, from the air, from the earth, from the sky, from the sun, from the moon, from the stars, from the planets, from the galaxies, from the universe, from everything that exists, is being taken and sent to the front.

Here in America we have been engaged in making and sending hospital supplies and in many forms of relief work for a long time, but the necessity for enlarging our scope of work grows every day. The time has passed when the American people can be appealed to on the basis of sentiment. It has come down to hard facts and we must begin to realize the necessity of mobilizing our forces for efficiency. Every day we have a choice as to the spending of our money. Shall we spend it on ourselves or shall we every

day see some saved for our allies?

We do not as yet realize that more and more of our work will tend towards the carrying on of the war. In England and France that is the only work being done today.

Only those who have been over to the other side can have the real war consciousness. We are so comfortable at home that we cannot grasp the awfulness of it and its tremendousness.

Although we have heard of food shortage in England and Germany, we have not heard so much about it in France. The situation has become acute only in the last six months. We do not realize the conditions in France.

All the men are at the front, so there are no wages or salaries coming in to the families. The districts from which Germany is now retreating are being taken over by the French. Germany is taking every woman and child that she can get and sending them to work in any capacity for them. Every tree and bit of vegetation, every house from hotel to cottage, every field, every bush, every garden, every plot of land, every acre of land, every square foot of land, every inch of land, every drop of water, every ounce of food, every bit of clothing, every scrap of material, every piece of furniture, every article of household goods, every thing that can be taken from the land, from the sea, from the air, from the earth, from the sky, from the sun, from the moon, from the stars, from the planets, from the galaxies, from the universe, from everything that exists, is being taken and sent to the front.

Here in America we have been engaged in making and sending hospital supplies and in many forms of relief work for a long time, but the necessity for enlarging our scope of work grows every day. The time has passed when the American people can be appealed to on the basis of sentiment. It has come down to hard facts and we must begin to realize the necessity of mobilizing our forces for efficiency. Every day we have a choice as to the spending of our money. Shall we spend it on ourselves or shall we every

day see some saved for our allies?

We do not as yet realize that more and more of our work will tend towards the carrying on of the war. In England and France that is the only work being done today.

Only those who have been over to the other side can have the real war consciousness. We are so comfortable at home that we cannot grasp the awfulness of it and its tremendousness.

Although we have heard of food shortage in England and Germany, we have not heard so much about it in France. The situation has become acute only in the last six months. We do not realize the conditions in France.

the trenches today, especially among the French. They have lost themselves and gained a spirituality and idealism beautiful and comforting in the extreme.

The Food for France Fund was started a short time ago and is an ally of the Red Cross. The supplies purchased with the money raised are sent to the military hospitals in France and to go in the most direct way.

A canvass of the city is planned to take place soon for money to be given in various ways toward the purchasing of this food. If one will plan to give the value of a pound of sugar or a quart of milk or any necessity for a certain length of time it will not seem so hard and it seems as if we might care enough to give of our plenty to these our allies, our comrades, our boys. It is the value of these articles that we are asked for, not the articles themselves, as that would be impractical.

Miss Spencer and the committee serving under her are giving of their time and strength freely and without stint in this splendid work in the hope that their efforts may bring a measure of relief and comfort to France in her hour of need.

Oliver L. Johnson has been appointed deputy of New London county and all money collected will pass through his hands to Mrs. Belnap Beach of Hartford.

URGES WOMEN TO
SIGN HOOPER PLEDGE

Campaign in This State Will Close on Next Saturday.

M. Estelle Sprague, chairman of the Committee of Food Conservation, State Defense Council, has sent out the following letter to the women of the state:

Many women of Connecticut have signed the Hooper pledge and have are yet hundreds who have not done so. I am very sure if women only realized that help this will be to the Food Conservation Committee of the State Council of Defense, and the Connecticut State Council of Defense, they would sign at once.

Let me say first there is no string attached to the pledge. No one need have any fear that this will be followed by an attempt to dictate the kind of food that they must eat. The Food Administration wish to have some definite response from the women of the country that they may determine whether or not the women are behind the Federal government.

All women who are true Americans are behind the Food Conservation movement, as they are behind all just and patriotic movements. The Hooper pledge is a pledge to the Food Conservation movement, as they are behind all just and patriotic movements. The Hooper pledge is a pledge to the Food Conservation movement, as they are behind all just and patriotic movements.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

The average pressure, as observed at 37 hydrants in different parts of the system in June, 1917, was 63 pounds, with a maximum of 162 and a minimum of 3 pounds.

Recommends Fire Department Changes

Committee of National Board of Fire Underwriters Says

Motor Apparatus Should Be Provided For Hose Company, No. 2, and That Company Should Be Located in New Quarters Near West Main and Asylum—Advocate

Increase in Number of Men at Headquarters.

Sweeping changes in the local fire department with regard to stations, apparatus and equipment are recommended by the committee on fire underwriters. The recommendations are made in a report by the committee to the National Board of Fire Underwriters following an investigation conducted here last June, the report having just been made public by the committee.

A reinspection of this city was made in June by Charles R. Barker, P. C. Charnock and W. W. Corry, in co-operation with Inspector for Fire Department, to ascertain changes made since the National Board report of 1911.

According to the report made by the investigators to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the principal changes made since 1911 are: The fire alarm system has been improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles. An impounding reservoir of 388,000 gallons capacity, formed by the construction of a dam on the Stony Brook, is now being completed at an elevation of 267 feet, which will increase the water supply to the fire department.

A venturi meter was installed on the supply line from the reservoir to the fire department, which will enable the fire department to keep a record of the water supply at all times. The average daily consumption for 1916 was 2,560,000 gallons; there is no record of the maximum daily consumption. The fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

The fire limits are the same as in 1911, by a decision of the corporation board, but the fire department is now being improved by the installation of a new fire alarm system, which drains an area of 1.81 square miles.

TODAY

Procrastination is the thief of health. Keep yourself well by the timely use and help of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

where they enter the distribution system. That the laying of 4-inch pipe be discontinued.

Fire Department: That the chief be appointed for an indefinite term, to be removed only for cause.

That the following changes and additions be made: a. Discontinue the station of Hose 1 and install this company at headquarters.

b. Increase the number of men at headquarters such that 11 men will be on duty at all times. Hose Company 1 or Engine Company 1 to respond to all alarms with at least five men.

c. Provide a 100-gallon automobile pump, chemical and hose wagon for Hose Company 2 and increase the full paid strength to a minimum during meal periods of four men. This company to be relocated in new quarters in the vicinity of West Main and Asylum streets.

d. Establish a ladder company, equipped with an automobile combination service truck, in the new station recommended for Hose 2.

Note.—In addition to the above, all of which are of such importance as to require immediate action, attention is called to the general recommendation in the previous report as to mains, gate valves and hydrants in the water supply, and to hose, minor equipment and operation in the fire department, which are not properly when apparatus should be provided for the present companies and for a company to be established.

Improvements in the fire alarm system should have early action, as previously recommended, and the adoption of all recommendations on building department, explosives and inflammable electricity and conflagration hazard is urged.

Fishing With a Kite. Fishing for corbina with kites to carry the fish lines into deep water is the innovation in angling recently inaugurated by Thomas McD. Porter of Los Angeles. At Seal Beach there is a fine corbina "hole" just far enough from the pier to be out of reach of the boat. The kite is made of light material, but they cost more than kites. They are made of light material, but they cost more than kites. They are made of light material, but they cost more than kites.

The State of Encampments. General Wood, according to Columbia dispatch, is planning to send a detachment of the 10th Cavalry to the state of encampments. The detachment is to be sent to the state of encampments. The detachment is to be sent to the state of encampments.

What Every Man Will Learn. One lesson which this war is going to teach us before we get through with it is that the individual doesn't count. The individual doesn't count. The individual doesn't count.

Liberia May Be Suspected. Why are we proving all over again that Germany started the war? Somebody said it was Siam?—Kansas City Star.

His Noisy Watch. Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells. Excuse me. It's my watch bell.

The Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—London Opinion.

Just So. "The Great German nation, which is the only 'kultured' people in the world," says The Berliner Tagblatt. And there is a spark of comfort in that thought, too.—The Macon Telegraph.

Always Has an Explanation. Mother love is the supreme affection among mortals. If the alarm clock is a liability to her boy she credits him with having an artist's ear for music.—Toledo Blade.

MURDOCK NAMED FOR FEDERAL TRADE BOARD BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive leader, was nominated by President Wilson to the vacancy on the federal trade commission caused by the death of William H. Parry. Mr. Murdock was one of the most prominent figures in congress during his incumbency and is known throughout America for his aggressive views. He has devoted much time of late to the Chautauque platform.

Victor Murdock, former representative from Kansas and progressive